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TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Per Quarter..... \$1.50 her Year 6.60 nations have grown so large and close, and

THANCH OFFICES.

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G. C. Sixxix, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue. W. F. SCALA, Druggist, 500 East Capitol street.

H. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth and O rects northwest.

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streets northwest.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN delinered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Ferents who do not receive their paper, or who have eny cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the effec, either in person or by postal card.

MURAT HALSTEAD is for Clarence Seward for President. It would be no more than fair for Mr. Seward to support Murat.

THE New York World, ably supported by a Washington Sunday paper, is arranging for the abdication of Queen Victoria. This is exclusive.

Jupon Wylle's speech on the river and harbor bill in court yesterday was very interesting. His testimony to the bad character of the senators and members who voted for it was very telling.

Ir the petitjury shall find as much reason this city as detectives, when the trials are had, as several grand juries have found to indict, those individuals are liable to have a hard time of it. Another batch of indictments were returned into court yesterday.

The nettle, a growth common to nearly all of the states, and which has heretofore been a source of great trouble to farmers, has now been found to yield a fiber, which, it is claimed, will supplement cotton in the manufacture of cloth. Cloth made from it, on trial, has been adjudged equal in texture and appearance to linen.

We hasten to lay before our readers the assurance of the New York Son that David Davis while in San Francisco, did not abuse Samuel J. Tilden; also that "he purposely avoided any reference to politics." As Judge Davis has never been caught alluding to polities even by mistake, the assurance was unnecessary. He is running on his total abstinence from the luxury of an opinion.

THE REPUBLICAN a few days ago discussed the advantages to be derived from technical schools, both as separate institutions and as adjuncts to the public school system. In Atlanta, Ga., a school of carpentry has been established for the benefit of industrious and worthy young men. It is an adjunct of Clark university, and already several buildings for farming purposes, a blacksmith shop, dormitory, &c., have been crected.

MR. ELLITHORPE, of Chicago, gives some interesting facts in regard to elevators. He says there are forty-five thousand in use in the United States, of which fifteen thousand

are in New York city. He computes the danger of elevators for conveyance forty times greater than that of

railway travel. He thinks this due in a great measure to the dangerous policy of employing boys and incompetent men to manage the elevators.

Ir the commissioners really desire to ascertain the responsibility of the companies now seeking to insure the school and other district property, they can easily get at it by requiring that each applicant publish a sworn statement of its condition, showing its capital, assets, income, expenses, and amount of risks already carried. Or perhaps a better way would be to require all companies which are not regularly examined by an authorised examiner to be examined by a competent actuary, and let his report be published. If it be true, as is alleged by people who ought to know, that companies whose capital and assets amount to less than \$1,000,000 are now carrying risks amounting to over \$10,000,000 in this one city, the people who insure, as well as these who have a general interest in public property, ought to know it. The most honorable people in the world sometimes fail to do what they had promised and honestly in-

make an exhibit of their ability. Sentiment is not capital. Let us have a statement of dollars and cents.

Material or Political Centralization.

That class of persons who have been educated in the political theories known as the Jeffersonian school, and whose greatest fear is expressed in a dread of centralization of power in the national government, commit a patent error in discussing these theories from the standpoint of the past century. Considored from the standpoint of the advanced civilization of to-day, it is apparent that the political centralization has been far less rapid than what may properly be denominated material centralization.

Let us take the great railways which bind the states and all parts of the country in closer relations, the telegraph which binds not only states, but nations and continents, together, and the progress of interstate and international commerce, and it will be seen that the centralization is almost wholly material.

This centralization necessarily requires general legislation from a common head, and an authority undisputed within the limits of the organic law, so as to insure the greatest growth and progress, and the certainty of a just administration of the laws to all.

This may well be applied to the community of nations which exist throughout the entire world, in however a more limited sense The commercial relations between the great made them so interdependent that all willingly acknowledge and feel the benefits of an international code. Were Mr. Jefferson alive today it can hardly be doubted that he would. in the light of the wenderful progress made in this country since his day, admit that the growth of federal legislation toward centralization has been much less rapid than the centralization brought about by the progress of science and commerce.

Hottentot Trade.

That the tariff is to be a national issue in the next campaign is a foregone conclusion. The democratic statesmen who have been shy of showing their colors will soon become courageous. The tariff revision of last winter committed the republicans to the principles of that measure. The democrats opposed the revision, because to do otherwise would have been an admission that the republicans were gifted with the same kind and amount of wisdom which they had shown in establishing our union on a solid basis, in providing a good financial system, in resuming specie payments, in reducing the debt, and in the general management of affairs. The need of an issue compelled the democrats to resist revision, and to back water now leaves them without the issue they sought, and without any other. They are also compelled to the issue because the funds to run the next campaign must come from the importer and manufacturers of foreign goods. It is the money of these people that sustains the New York and other free trade papers, and they spend it freely in our elections in the interest of foreign trade. They have power enough to force the issue in spite of the democratic party were that party disposed to shirk. They will force it. All the circumstances favor their game. The party will join willingly.

The doubt that will arise in the democratic to convict the persons recently employed in mind will come from the fear that the laboring men will not be able to see exactly how the sending of great quantities of British goods here to supply our markets is going to give them more to do and better pay. The British do not stagger at this problem, neither do their subsidized editors and writers. It is all easy enough. We, in the United States, will be able to make goods so much cheaper under free trade that we can secure the trade of the Hottentots. These Britons know all about the Hottentot trade. They have made goods cheap, and have enjoyed the Hottentot trade. They would like now to let us have it if we will only turn over to them a good portion of Yankee trade in return. They will spend a few millions to convince us that the swap will be of vast benefit to our

We are told that we cannot sell to the Hottentots now because we do not make goods cheap enough. Suppose we grant this, still we are not in any way helped. Are we to make goods so cheap that we can undersell the Britons in Africa while the Britons at the same time are underselling us at our own doors? They ask us to reduce our tariff on the express ground that they, under the reduction, can supply us with goods at a cheaper rate than our own mechanics do. Their supplying us depends on this. If they can do this, can they not do it in the Hottentot trade also? And if they do, then we shall not get any Hottentot trade. We shall be like the dog in the fable that seeing the shadow in the water dropped the real bone to secure it.

This talk of promoting our industries by let ting in foreign competition is too thin. "By doing so we sacrifice the market we now have for the sake of competing with the very parties in other markets at the moment when they are telling us that but for our tariff we could not hold the market that we have. When we are driven by free competition from our own home market we are at once to set out to beat them in their old strongholds. Can the American workmen be fooled into such nonsense? Yet this is what the free traders are trying to do. This is what the

democratic party is going to aid them to do. They allege that they can beat us on our own ground if the tariff is removed, and the beating is to qualify us to drive them out of the Hottentot trade. Prof. Sumner sees this as plain as a pikestaff, but our laboring men are not likely to see it.

Too Much Discipline.

Some weeks ago when Capt, Ramsay, superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis, saw proper to arrest and imprison a number of cadets belonging to the first and second classes for cheering a comrade, who had been punished by the superintendent for alleged bad conduct, the secretary of the pavy very promptly sustained him, and this action was very generally approved by the public.

ward to receive his diploma a number of cadets, following a long-established and totally innocent custom, cheered him. In an instant Capt, Ramsay arose excitedly and administered a severe rebuke to the cheering cadets, and ordered all who had so offended to step to the front. Whereupon twenty of them presented themselves before the Irate superintendent, who at once ordered them to be placed in prison on board the ship Santee. The order was given and executed in the presence of the audience, the board of visitors, and many of the parents and friends of

, It was developed afterward that Capt. Ramsay had given orders that there should be no cheering, but in such a low and indistinct tone of voice as to be inaudible.

On this being represented to him he relented and released the young men; but the occurrence threw a damper over what would otherwise have been a pleasant ceremony.

Capt, Ramsay is no doubt a gentleman of ability and a good officer, but he is evidently a martinet, unable to control his own temper, and therefore not a proper person to be superintendent of the academy. There are doubtless many places which be could fill with more honor and pleasure to himself, and with more service to the country, than the one he now holds, and a change in the superintendency of the naval academy would be the best solution of the troubles which have lately occurred there that could be suggested.

The New South.

The material improvement made in all of the southern states and the wonderful growth in some of them within the past few years can hardly be realized by those who were not informed of the condition in which this part of the country was left after the war and its present improved condition. With the exception of a few localities, society and industry were fifteen years ago in an almost chaotic condition.

The Southern Lumberman, a most valuable journal, published at Nashville, Tenn., itself an outgrowth of the improved condition of affairs in that state, has a very interesting article on the subject, from which we give some extracts: Machinery was comparatively unknown, public

roads were misnomers for impassable highways, intercourse with the outside world was a luxury of the few, and even among neighborhoods was but very meager. Comforts were rare, and mechanical industries rarer. The masses were un-educated, and lived lives of comparative indo-lence. Slavery constituted the principal wealth of the people, and the slaves performed their labor. Those who owned plantations stocked with ne-groes were the nabobs, and lived in comparative luxury. Their plantatious were made to produce cotton, sugar cane, corn, rice, and tobacco, but they were invariably overwhelmed with debt. which fact, added to their owners' want of energy or opposition to progress, kept them in consant dread of the sheriff. Merchants advanced the supplies of meat, clothes, and farming utensils, taking the crops in part payment of their outlay, and in addition mortgages on the property for the remainder. Nothing for use was made on the plantations, and the indifference of both overseers and owners resulted in incalculable waste. These matters went along until a few capitalists commenced experimenting with railway building. These iron bands of civilization inaugurated along their lines wonderful changes. Small villages sprung up, stores were opened, and the light of the outside world was for the first time permitted to shine upon the benighted denizens of the land. The immediate demand for new articles of comfort and use necessitated the plauting of other crops than the stereotyped staples, in order to supply it. The negroes were awakened from their slumber of ignorance and stimulated to raise poultry, gather wild honey, save skins, and when permitted by their masters, cultivate a few acres of corn or potatoes with which to trade for re goods, things they had never dreamed of existing. Machinery was brought into the country, with which to gin cotton, cane, and saw lumber for grind . sugar domestic uses. A better and more improved class of implements replaced the old agricultural symbols of an almost prehistoric race, and in a very few years the slovenly plantations, unkempt negroes, carelessly cultivated fields and rude, uncomfortable dwellings and barns, gave way to the more elegant and modernized ones. The land owners appreciated the benefits of the railroads. patronised them freely, and while enjoying their advantages, added to the wealth of their pro-More roads were built, strangers in grated to the hitherto unknown sections, schools were established and the era of enlightenment dawned to brighten as does the day by the increased coming in upon the people. Factories became established institutions in many of the towns, and though under the disadvantages of competition in New England, still were found sufficiently remunerative to permit growth. Slavery, however, was inimical to this class of industry, and had it continued to exist, no amount of effort on the part of progressionists could have succeeded in it.

The writer then speaks of the war period

and says: This, of course, prostrated every industry, and caused the slaves to be liberated, which to many seemed absolute ruin, though in reality, and as time has exemplified, the abolition slavery was the greatest event in the history of the country, and the one which struck the keyte of her wonderful present prosperity. Railways have ramified over large portions of her territory, and when stupid legislation will cease to be persisted in, and the native element of the population sufficiently instructed to do away with prejudice, then will more capital and people come here, and with money and industry, go on in the work of progress. Mere reads will be constructed, mines opened, and thousands of saw mills and wood-working factories will be busily enof commerce, thereby creating a valuable source of revenue to the already large assured one, Steam machinery replaces the lazy, slow going negro labor, and now that the plantation system been abolished, the land is being subdivided into small farms and made to produce tenfold what it did, besides quantities of delicious fruits and vegetables are being cultivated as export crops, which the people of by-gone days knew

These remarkable changes from the past to the present having occurred gradually; they are scarcely appreciable to those living in their midst; but were it possible for anyone of the past decades to come to life and see the country now, he would not recognize it as the south of his

THE Richmond Dispatch remarks as follows: It might as well be understood first as last that the whites of Vinginia do not intend to permit humiliation to which nobody has a right to expect the superior race to submit.

But it does not appear in the Dispatch that

whites can lawfully prevent a negro from acting as a school trustee if duly appointed. Take the city of Richmond for example. Gov. Cameron has seen fit to appoint two colored men on the school board of that city, which numbers seven or nine. The act was wise and lawful. It was following old bourbon precedents, too, as the public records of other localities in the state abilindantly show. The Richmond Dispatch cannot scare the 60,000 white readjusters who voted for Gov. Cameron. How many whites can its editor name as ready for an uprising on the subject? Why On the tenth of this month, after the usual did not the bourbons carry Hanover county, address had been delivered to the graduating in which Richmond is situated, last month if tended to do, and would do if they were able. class, the name of S. Dana Green, jr., the the negro trustees are so odious? The read-It is simply a fair business demand that they | honor man was called, and as he stepped for- justers carried it for the first time.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Preparations for a Display on an Unusually Grand Scale Next September-Lavish Use of Electric Lights.

There is good reason for believing that the approaching autumn celebration of the Order of the Oriolo will far exceed in brilliancy and eauty any public demonstration ever held in Baltimore, if indeed it does not exceed in completeness of appointment, gorgeousness of its tableaux, and superb costuming of the

its tableaux, and superb costuning of the figurantees, the famous pageants of the New Orleans Mardi Gras festivals.

In order to heighten popular interest in the coming display no publicity is given as to the subjects, &c., to be illustrated in the moving tableaux, the work upon which has been progressing for some time in an immense suburban structure creeted for the purpose. The artists and artisans are enjoined pose. The artists and artisans are enjoined to secreey, but enough is known to The Re-PUBLICAN's correspondent to enable him to assert positively that the coming demonstra-tion will overshadow in every respect the previous festivals of the order, and also to assure visitors from abroad that there will be no cause for disappointment. The festival will continue three days, or, more properly speaking, three nights, as there will be no daylight pageant, such demonstrations in the past having been found to interfere with business, and also to detract from the illuminated pageants at night. The great demon-stration will take place on the evening of Sept. 12, the anniversary of the battle of North Point, and the moving panoramic display on that occasion promises to be bril-liant beyond comparison. Some idea of the extensive scale of preparations being made may be formed from the fact that all the magnificent costumes to be worn by the ladies and gentlemen in the line are the work of the most distinguished Parisian artists. A the most distinguished Parisian artists. A few days ago 230 of these costumes arrived here from Paris to be worn by the ladies in the first division of the pageant. The correspondent of THE REPUBLICAN was accorded the privilege of inspecting three of the privilege of inspecting three of these costumes to-day. They are truly mar-vels of the costumers and milliner's arts, and are from the establishment of Minoun, most celebrated of Parisian artists in such work. The feathers of twenty-six peacocks were used in the manufacture of a single one of used in the manufacture of a single one of these regal robes. The effect on the wearer will be heightened by beautiful crowns of artistic workmanship. The costumes for the men are little if any less elaborate. All will be historically accurate and the men are little if any less elaborate. All will be historically accurate, and the general effect cannot fail to present a magnificent spectacle. Maj. J. C. Panghborn, one of the leading spirits in the Oriole order, says that nothing that money and labor can do will be left undene to make the display in every respect the most attractive ever seen here, and one that will reflect creditably upon the artistic taste and skill of the order. This will readily be and skill of the order. This will readily be believed when it is stated that the entire route of the procession will be lighted by electric lights in colors. In fact the display will be a revelation to those who up to this time have appeared to know most about electric light.

The torches to be carried in the procession will not be torches at all, but clear, sharp electric lights in colored globes. These lights will be carried by the military companies, Mr. Paugborn and a local electrician having invented a process of producing the light which is easily portable, the whole battery and machinery weighing only six pounds. The battery is carried in the knapsack, and the land is arranged to fit in or on the muz-zles of the rifles. The globes will be in ten colors. It is said that the strength of current required to produce the light is so weak that if the ends of the wires are held in the and the effect will scarcely be felt. The plan for one night's pageant includes a reception of Lord Baltimore, who will ar-rive by steamer brilliantly lighted with electricity. The dock at which the steamer will land will also be made brilliant by the same

powerful light, and the brilliant procession above described will be on hand to welcome him. He will be escorted to a magnificent car, also made brilliant with electric light and start on his tour through the city which he founded so many years ago. In the pro-cession will be a long line of gay equipages, headed by the great car of the oriole, which has been a feature of other processions, but which in this will far exceed all the others, and everything else will be brilliantly lighted and the figure of the oriole surmounting it will carry a brilliant electric light in his bill, the beauty of which will be that nobody will the beauty of which will be that nobody will be able to see where the source of the light is

ANNAPOLIS ANNALS.

Accessory to a Murder-Cadets Going Hom--A Farewell Matince.

Epecial Disputch.

Annapolis, June 12 .- A colored woman named Hester Ann Lomax, was placed in jall to-day as an accessory with George Brown in the killing of her husband, Foward Lomax, at Rhode river, Anne Arundel county. The prisoner was arrested at her home late last night by Constable Collison, and brought to jail this afternoon in a buggy, in the custody of the officer and a citizen named Thomas Crandall, of the eighth district. She remained at Constable Collison's house last night, and was taken before Justice Marriott this morning on her way to Annapolis for preliminary hearing. She formerly lived in Baltimore. She denied that she knew anything of the murder, and said her husband and George Brown, the accused, had been the best of friends. The people in the neighborhood where the murder was committee sed at the murder, and excitement i Indeed the sentiment of the people great. there is strongly against both of the accused. She stated that she had her thoughts about the murder, but would express no opinion about the matter. Her husband was buried Sunday. The prisoner is in a cell in the third tier of the jail, one story above Brown, the alleged murderer. She stated that she has not slept a minute since the murder, and appeared sleepy while being interrogated.
A number of naval cadets of the class of 1861 have left for their homes.

The cadets of the first class gave a farewell

matinee at the academy this afterno More Than One of a "Family. The Attorney General has given an opinion to the President in regard to the inquiry of the civil service commission as to the interpretation of the word "family" in section 9 of the civil service act of January 16, 1883 and also as to whether the commission should proceed with the examinations provided for by that act, irrespective of the provisions in section 9, leaving the administration of that provision to the appointing power alone. The attorney general says that the question whether there are already two or more members of a family in the public service, as provided in the civil service act, is not to be con sidered by the commission, but by whatever power may be called upon subsequently to pass upon eligibility to appointment. He holds that the disability in question is a fluctuating one, material only as regards "a pointments." The state of things wh creates it may exist at examination and disappear before appointment or vice versa; be non-extinct at examination and yet have arisen at appointment.

A circumstance which points in the same irection is the fact that the formal provision made by the statute as regards the residence disability created therein, differs so much from that under consideration, both in expressly assigning to the commission an incidental duty and requiring information there-abouts to be given to it under oath. The attorney general says this view renders it uny to consider the meaning of the word

The Cabinet Meeting.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was short and unimportant. Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln and Postmaster General Gresham were absent. After the meeting adjourned the President had a long conference with Sec retary Folger in regard to the question of re-organizing and consolidating the internal revenue districts so as to meet the requirements of the law. It is proposed to settle pected that an announcement of some per-fected plan will be made in a few days. The appointment of Mr. Furay as collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, to succeed Mr. Wolcott, will be with-

any embarrassment in the disbursement of money in that district which might have arisen from the retirement of Mr. Wolcott,

A CHEROKEE PROTEST.

The Colored Citizens of the Indian Nation

Appeal to the Secretary of the Interior. Hon, John Ambler Smith, in behalf of the olored citizens (numbering about 2,000) of the Cherokee nation, filed a protest with the secretary of the interior yesterday against the payment to Chief Bushyhead and his associates of the \$300,000 appropriated by congress for certain lands ceded to the government by the Cherokee Indians. The protest is based on the ground that the act under which Chief Bushyhead and his associates are proceeding is void, as it is in violation of article 3 of the Cherokee constitution and article 9 of the treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Cherokee Indians. Secretary Teller will give the matter his

careful consideration.

The following is the letter in full: The following is the letter in full:

How. H. M. Trains, Secretary of the Interior, Homored Str.: The undersignes, representing the colored citizens of the Chrokee nation, having been elected at Cedar school house on the twenty-ninh day of May, 1883, humbly pray that you will weigh well the treaty obligation of the so called full bloods to thom, under the minth-section of the treaty of 1886, and the fifth section of the amendment to stricle 111, to Cherokee constitution, before paying over to Cnief Hon. D. W. Bushyinead and his associates, acting under a law which said chief velocel, and which we believe to be vold, because in violation of the treaty and constitution, the \$500,000 appropriated by congress on the third of March, 1883.

When congress made this appropriation the illustrious statesman will know that all Cherokee property was held in common, and again that we were guaranteed full rights with all other Cherokee ciliseus. But no sooner had the great congress aniourned than certain ciliseus of our nation, in violation of their sacred obligation, determined to deprive us of our legal rights, and passed a bill to solleet this money and pay it out to themselves. We appeal to you to secure our people their rights under the laws. Many of us were solders, and fought through the war to save this government.

Certainly it is within the power and province of

ment.
Certainly it is within the power and province of
this great government to see that treaty stipulations are enforced.
Should the full blood Cherokee be allowed to
perpetrate this wrong upon us? Who can say
where they will stop? And now, on the threshhold of their wrongs, we appeal to you to stop
them. If a nation can be held to any contract we ought

If a nation can be deal of the treaty with your to be protected.

Under the ninth article of the treaty with your government, the treaty of July 18, 1896, the Cherokees bound themseives to give us our share of all properties of the nation. Under the present law they deprive us of our rights. Certainly no one will claim that you ought to overlook their obligation to us.

will claim that you ought to you to withhold the share of the colored citizens of the Cherokee nation until they can be fully heard.

Respectfully submitted. Isaac Rooms, L. D. Daniels, Delegation of the colored citizens of the Cherokee nation.

nation.
J. AMBLER SMITH, Counsel.

Quarantining Imported Cattle. The Treasury department has issued an order directing that all cattle arriving in the United States from Europe, Asia, Africa Australia, or New Zealand shall be subjected to a quarantine of ninety days, counting from the date of the shipment. Very elab-orate instructions are sent to all collectors and other officers of customs to carefully in-spect all such cattle and their accessories, and to adopt the most rigid rules of sanitation in regard to them. If the disease proves to be one of the exotic plagues, lung plague, or rinderpest the animal shall be dealt with in

such as the veterinary inspector and the au-thorities shall determine. The Japanese Indemnity.

The department of State has recently been apprised by Mr. Bingham, the United States minister at Tokio, of the delivery to the government of Japan of the treasury draft for \$785,000.87, being the amount of the Siminoseki indemnity fund returned to that government pursuant to the act of congress approved February 22, 1883. In accepting this sum the minister of foreign affairs of Japan expresses in the most cordial terms the appreciation of his government at the equity and justice constantly manifested by the United States toward that of Japan, and alludes with much satisfaction to the present happy relations existing between the people of both countries.

Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday the following cases were argued and submitted: John J. Curvier, administrator; Eben Sears, N. P. Mann, Mein and Dexter, executors; W. G. Reed, administrator; Thomas E. Curtis, John Lowell, administrator; G. C. Munroe, S. W. Marsten, W. C. Fibbetts, W. R. Clark et al., N. B. Mansfield, A. L. Huntington, administrator, and W. H. Rogers et al. Judgments were an nounced as follows: 1,688, Philip Fitzpatrick \$9.885, and Livingston Clay Kelly, surviving executor of Francis R. Baird et al., \$1,055; 1,689, James J. Lumpkin, \$357; 1:696, James Quemore, \$75, and 704, Thomas R. Ackland,

Promotions in Revenue Marine Service As the result of a recent competitive examination, the following named cadets in the revenue marine service have been promoted to the grade of third lieutenant, viz: D. H. York, and A. H. Ewing, of Pennsylvania; D. L. Sill, of New York, and A. H. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, These gentlemen passed the examination in the order named.

Reprinting Postal Note Bids.

The bids for postal notes are ordered to be reprinted on account of an error in calculating the expenses attendant thereon. will close June 27, and the orders be issued

DEPARTMENTAL DRIFT. Assistant Surgeon Arthur D. Bevan, of the marine hospital service, has been relieved from duty at Chicago and ordered to duty at Detroit,

The meeting of the Hill investigating committee has been postponed till Friday morning, in order to afford more time for the The secretary of the interior yesterday af-

firmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office to issue patent to the Gilded Age mining company. The Treasury department has directed that

imported coal may be taken for fuel on board a departing vessel either before or after the payment of the duties theroon, at the option of the owner. During the absence of Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Sherman, Mr. John Tweedale, chief clerk of the War department, has been designated to act as secretary so far as relates to

the signing of routine papers. The President has appointed Henry Esperson to be register of the land office at La Crosse, Wis., and Elisha W. Davis to be agent of the Uintah agency, Utah territory, vice Critchlane, whose term will expire July 1

next. The comptroller of the currency has norized the First National bank of Waxahachie, Texas, and the Iron National bank of Gunnison, Col., to begin business, the former with a capital of \$66,000, and the latter with a capital of \$50,000.

Dr. McDonald, superintendent of the noney order service, has sent out the new advertisements inviting proposals for printing blanks, blank books, and printed matter for use in the money order business. Bids for this work will be received until twelve o'clock on the twenty-seventh instant.

The Treasury department announces that until Sept. I, 1883, drawback will be allowed on sugars of the grade of refined loaf, 2 82-100 cents per pound; refined white coffee sugar, 2 28-100 cents per pound; on all grades of re-fined coffee sugar, No. 20 Dutch standard and helow, 1 84-100 cents per pound, and on sirup from the above material, 4 cents per gallon.

The commission recently appointed by the Treasury department to investigate the alleged smuggling of Chinese women and children into the United States by way of British Columbia have submitted their re-port, from which it appears that the practice complained of was not general, aither there may have been isolated cases. commission recommends additional vigilance Ohio, to succeed Mr. Wolcott, will be with-held until after this question shall have been border, and also on the part of the revenue finally determined. It was made to prevent cutters stationed at Puget sound.

BRIEFS FOR BREAKFAST.

THE PREVAILING PARASOL. The pretty maiden made her way Into the dry goods store;
Her checks revealed the rose's away,
The happy look she were
Betrayed the fact that she Had other fish to fry Than fingering goods
She did not wish to buy,

Apast the stocking stand she went, The silk department, too; Back to the rear her steps were bent, Where were exposed to view A varied stock of large And small umbrellas In blues and greens and Poker dots and yellows.

Unto the clerk with the moustache And slick and shining poll, She said, in manner very rash, "I want a parasol." "What color, Miss?" with Melting smile, he said. She softly answered, "Any, So it's red."

SENATOR CAMDEN'S wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000.

CONGRESSMAN GOFF is building a \$60,000 ouse at Clarksburg, W. Va.

LORD DUFFERIN has been decorated with the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. EMMA THURSBY receives \$5,000 for seven

concerts with Mr. Thomas in San Franci JAMES A. HARRIS, the orange king of Fiorida, received \$64,000 net for his orange crop this year.

THE Brooklyn Philharmonic orchestra numbers 112 men. The annual receipts have gone from \$15,000 to \$30,000 in five years.

MRS. MARIA B. JOHNSON, one of the most distinguished southern writers, is about to re-move to New Orleans, in which city she will permanently reside.

THE tenth christening in Do Lessep's family is liable to come off some time next month, He seems to be equally successful in engineering a canal or a family .- Exchange.

According to Mr. F. H. King, of the Wisconsin state survey, the bird population of the state is 3,563,000, consuming an aggregate of over twenty-one billion insects every season.

THE San Francisco Bulletin gives publicity o a report that Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, who has been visitfing Salt Lake, Utah, has become a con vert to the cause of the saints and polygamy.

A LUNCHEON was recently given by a New Yord lady to the pet dogs of the ladies in her circle of acquaintances, which is said to have cost \$200. The dainties were served on delicat porceiain plates. THE anti-gambling reform movement has

extended diagonally across the country from Mains to Texas. In the latter state it has swooped down on sundry solemn salcons who have irregu larly speculated in chances. THE Illinois legislature is trying to fix the

rates of berths in sleeping cars, and the house has passed a bill making the maximum price of a lower berth \$1.50, upper berths, \$1, and state rooms, \$3. Another inflation of Pullman stock is due. BISMARCK's bid of \$1,000,000 cash for the territorial capital of Dakota was accompanied by

a guarantee of responsible citizens that 160 acres of the tract would sell for \$3,000,000, making the bid practically \$4,000,000 and 160 acres of land. Mr. Vernon, Ky., boasts of a tough old person by the name of Jim Bridgewater, once a noted desperade of the Jesse James's type, who is credited with the commission of innumerable mur-

ders, barn-burnings, horse stealings, and other "THOMAS A. HENDRICKS has been seen recently pushing a lawn mower in front of his resi-dence at Indianapolis," says an exchange. We shall next hear that Mr. Tilden sawed and split a cord of wood before breakfast the other morning.— New Orleans Picayune.

A FOREIGN journal announces that King Louis of Bavaria is getting very stout, much to his annoyance, and, as he wishes to disguise the fact from his subjects, all his photographs, particularly the recent ones, are being retouched to destroy al appearance of stoutness.

EDGAR A. POE's former home at Fordham. N. Y., was bought by Milton Strang, an heir of the estate, on Saturday for \$5,700. The cottage is among old trees and by a road, the walls of which are moss covered. There Poe wrote "The Bells," "Annabel Lee," and other pieces. THE mayor of Baltimore has

letter from the authorities in Paris making inquiry as to the death of Joseph Bonnet, which is thought to have occurred in Baltimore in 1832. Bonnet, it is said, left a valuable estate in France, the heirs to which are now being traced up BALTIMORE is threatened with a big scandal. Two young men have been arrested for sending improper circulars through the mails

and several persons of high degree who answered them have been summoned as witnesses. Great efforts are being made to have the matter quietly adjusted. JAY GOULD's steam launch, which is to be used with the yacht Atlanta, to carry passengers up small rivers and over shoal spots, not navigable by the larger vessel, is thirty feet in length, and is composed mainly of rosewood and ma-

hogany, richly ornamented with brass trimming ivily mounted. The launch was built at Bristol, R. I. THERE are twenty-one citles along the line of the Mexican Central, having an aggregate population of 895,609; nine of these are state capi precious metals handled in them cannot now be less than \$35,000,000. The annual agricultural

values in the twelve states and the federal district

must be at least \$110,000,000. WHEN Barnum announced in Missouri that the thirteen Nublans in his great moral show had a horrow of water for bathing purposes, the greatest curiosity was expressed by the people to know what use they did have for it. And when told that the benighted heathen drank it, the state of Missouri rose up as one family and went to the circus. They couldn't believe it unless they could see it.

BALTIMORE has a female walking match in full operation. The contestants are Carrie Anderson, Laura Mabel, May Masscotte (whose admirers appear to think that she will prove a veritable Masscotte), Madam Tobias, Laura Dougias, and Nellie Wortley. There are among the walkers some fair specimens of physical woman-hood, though none of them would probably capture the prize at a beauty show.

SR. H. STEWART has been arrested in Baltimore for a curious offense. He is charged with sending circulars through the mails offering for sale for \$1 a book of 900 pages "full of licentious reading." Upon receipt of the dollar the ingenious fraud forwarded to his victims a 25 cent copy of the Bible. Whether he can be held amenable to the law for taking this method of cir-

culating the scriptures remains to be seen. CAPT. JOHN ERIERSON, of New York, the ious marine inventor, though 80 years of age, Upon risis still able to work twelve hours daily. ing in the morning he rubs his skin briskly with dry towels, following which he takes a cold bath, in summer using crushed ice. Then come gymnastic exercises of a vigorous description. When his system has recovered its normal temperature he breakfasts upon eggs, tea, and coarse brown

brend IN Mr. Lincoln's absence during the past fortuight, writes a Washington correspondent, Gen. Sherman has been setting secretary of war. A day or two ago a friend asked Sherman how he was geiting on. "Oh," said Gen. Sherman, quick as lightning, "I am geiting along splendidly. I am now acting secretary of war, and for the fire time since I came to Washington there is a perfect harmony between the general of the army and the secretary of war."

Warm list of prominent actresses under engagement to the Madison Square theatre for next ason includes Agues Booth, Ada Dyns, Alico Dunning Lingard, Georgia Cayvan, Carrie Turner, Mrs. Charles Walcott, Ada Gilman, Fannie Reeres, Russell, Belle Jackson, Carrie Wyatt, Estelle Clayton, Clara Spence, Marion Elmore, Kate Denin Wilson, Cecile Rush, Mrs. E. L. Dayen-port, Mrs. Whiffin, Clara Jean Walkers, and Dollie Pike. The leading male actors include George Clarke, Frederick Bryton, Ed. J. Buckley, Joseph Wheelock, Walden Ramsey, Dominick Murray, Thomas Whiffin, W. J. Le Moyne, Charles Wheateigh, W. J. Ferguson, C. W. Couldock, Benjamin Maginley, E. M. Holland, and a hundred others. Over \$500,000 have been paid the past year in salaries by this management,